

The Lancaster Gazette

CITY OF LANCASTER:

TUESDAY Morning, Oct 15, 1857.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, Oct. 7.—Steamer Niagara arrived with Liverpool dates to the 26th ult., three days later than previous advices.

The papers furnish no later intelligence from India.

Henson, Watson & Co., of Hull, England have sold; liabilities very large.

Napoleon and Alexander met at Stuttgart on the 25th inst.

The Emperor of Russia and Austria are to have a meeting at Werner on the 1st of Oct.

ENGLAND.—The fourth of October has been the first day for the suspension of paydays on account of the Indian trouble. It was rumored that Lord Elgin would soon be appointed Governor-General of India. Messrs. Harrison, Watson & Co., of Hull, England failed; liabilities very large.

FRANCE.—The Paris says the only effect of the meeting of the Emperors Napoleon and Alexander, is the furtherance of an amity between France and Russia. The Empires met at Stuttgart on the 25th ult.

Inundations had occurred in the South of France, causing immense damage of property and loss of life. The vintage was most abundant.

SPAIN.—A conference for the settlement by mediation of the Mexican question will be held at London. Mexico has accepted the negotiations of England and France, in relation to her Spanish difficulties.

RUSSIA.—A fire at St. Petersburg had burnt one hundred and sixty vessels. The Czar has approved of a project for the partial abolition of serfdom. A proclamation will be issued on his return from Stuttgart inviting owners to arrange for the liberation of their Servs. The Emperors of Russia and Austria are to have a meeting at Wiesbaden on the 1st of Oct.

INDIA.—The papers furnish no later intelligence from all parts of Bengal.

The imports at Calcutta were accumulating; there were no buyers and money was scarce.

The paper of the East India Company was quoted at 26 per cent discount.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Beli-jum, a town in the province of Beli-pur.

Awaiting Brokers A.m.

We took occasion, a few days since, to make some remarks about a class of money-changers known as *assorting brokers*. We publish a communication this morning upon the same subject, which will be read with interest. Our remarks were intended for the good of the community, and we cared but little whether we offended the guilty parties or not. We consider assorting brokers, who collect the notes of our banks and demand the specie. They do more harm in such times as these to the business community than any other class of men, and we should like to see them denounced until the atmosphere of Louisville, yea, of all Kentucky, would become too hot for them to breathe with any degree of comfort.

We are told, however, that these brokers are pursuing a legitimate business, and that they have a right to buy up the notes of our banks and demand the specie. We do not deny that the laws of the land protect them in their vocation. It is possible indeed, that they do some good by acting as a check upon the banks of issue. It is also true, however, that their check acts most strenuously just at the time when they do the most harm.

The fact of their business being legitimate, moreover, does not make it respectable and proper. It is legal to establish negro pens and to buy and sell slaves in our midst, and yet we should not like to engage in the business.

There is no law against a banker receiving deposits from the poor and needy, up to the hour before he closes his doors, and yet we cannot approve of such conduct.

The law permits a *shylock* to lend money and buy his debtor when he can't pay, and buy his property under the hammer at half its worth, and yet we must condemn all such acts as these.

Neither do we approve of the course of brokers, and to buy and sell slaves in our midst, and yet we should not like to engage in the business.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25.—All grades of cotton are slightly declined. The market is closing quiet; sales for the week 29,000 bales. Manchester advises—unusually—Bremen dull, and exhibit a declining tendency.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Consols for money quoted at 90@90½.

The money market continues active; the rates generally without change. Notes of American stocks unimportant. Consols for money quoted at 90@90½. Last London Saturday noon market for Consols unaltered from yesterday.

AKRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

New York, Oct. 12th.—The steamship Atlantic with dates from Liverpool to the 30th ult., arrived off Sandy Hook this morning.

The steamer Asia arrived out on Sunday and the Kangeroo on Tuesday.

The Atlantic brings late advices from India.

The advices from Delhi are to Augt.

Numerous sharp encounters had occurred at Delhi, in which the rebels were defeated, but still held possession of the City.

The European reinforcements were arriving, and an assault was expected to be made about the 20th.

General Havelock had reached Lucknow, new after two more victorious encounters, but owing to his force being weakened by the encounters and diseases, he was compelled to return to Cawnpore.

A doubtful dispatch states that Havelock had reached Lucknow, the garrison of which held out against the besiegers.

The garrisons at Agra were secure at the latest advices, but their condition was precarious.

There are also later dates from China, which state that Admiral Seymour had proclaimed a blockade of Canton, alive.

The imperial interviews at Stuttgart lasted four days during which Napoleon and the Czar had several interviews.

The Czar and the Emperor of Austria were en route for Weimar.

The question is agitated for an early meeting of the English Parliament.

Sir R. W. Gaudu has been elected Lord Mayor of London.

FRANCE.—The French decree prohibiting the export of corn has been extended to September, 1858.

SPAIN.—A modification of the Spanish ministry is still agitated.

SARDINIA.—Sardinia is making advices for a reconciliation with Austria.

SECOND DISPATCH.—The Atlantic reached her dock at 10 o'clock. She brings 102 passengers, including Charles S. Spencer of Baltimore, with the ratification of the commercial treaty with Persia; F. Schreuder, S. W. Minister to Sweden; W. R. Ostorn, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, and G. F. Train, of Boston.

She also brings \$17,000 in specie.

INDIA.—The Bombay Times, which has been received by the overland route, does not mention the arrival of Gen. Havelock at Lucknow.

It designates the intelligence received as of a disastrous character.

A letter from Abo says that the King of Delhi has offered to accept terms, provided his annual stipend was increased largely, but he was informed that nothing but an unconditional surrender would be accepted.

A number of mutineers were leaving Delhi unarmed.

An English officer reports that he saw a boat containing Nana Sahib and his family swamped in the Ganges, and that all were drowned.

A telegraphic dispatch from Marseilles, received at Paris, says that the population of Bengal were beginning to rise, and that the revolution was becoming general.

Other accounts say that more mutinies

have occurred among the Bombay troops, and that several suspected regiments have been disbanded.

Lord Elgin has transferred the frigates Shannon and Perse to the use of the Indian Government. He was about returning to China.

The Paris Press says that a serious dissension has occurred between Lord Canning, the Governor General, and Sir Colin Campbell.

Lord Elgin took side with the latter.

The latest accounts say that Gen. Haycock's position is regarded as precarious.

The Pungah is tranquil.

The organization of the Sikh regiments or the related Deobari are rapidly progressing.

A magazine at Gondwara was struck by lightning and exploded.

Nine hundred persons were killed, and £1,000,000 sterling of property was destroyed.

The whole province of Bengal was starved; the civilians Sejha had fled to Pym, leaving the treasury in charge of the 64th regiment, which is in a precarious condition.

Calcutta was becoming crowded with fugitives from all parts of Bengal.

The imports at Calcutta were accumulating; there were no buyers and money was scarce.

The paper of the East India Company was quoted at 26 per cent discount.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Beli-jum, a town in the province of Beli-pur.

The Earthquake on Thursday.

Yesterday morning the city was visited by one of those mighty convulsions of nature which the world is thinking. Two distinct shocks of an earthquake were seen suddenly felt from the one end of our city to the other.

Majestic edifices, reared by the labor of man, rocked upon their bases, the earth moved from her accustomed attitude and quaked beneath us, the river was raised to tumult, and many men shrank with fear and trembling.

The evening of Wednesday was calm, and the moon reflected extraordinary brilliancy upon the city. Toward night a slight humidity gathered over us, and later this increased to a dense fog. Men went to their peaceful slumbers and slept not where they awoke at early cock-crow.

But so it was; at a few minutes after four, clear half the citizens of St. Louis were awoke, with their heads putting out through the windows of their apartments, or rushing into the street, on dishabille, terrified at the sudden breaking of their rest, and at the confusion which they experienced, and which seemed to compass them. The fancied danger was soon over, but they returned to their comfortable couches, reflecting upon the causes which had produced their great discomfiture—the cry of earthquake was heard, and then all became calm again; the fog soon cleared off, and returned to our business and talked of the event of the night.

The first shock was distinctly felt. There were but few persons whose slumbers were so heavy that they did not experience it. From such persons as we conversed with, and from our own sensations we believe it was felt about ten minutes after four, A. M., lasting about thirty seconds.

Its first effect was of great force, but as it rolled along, it grew gradually stronger until in its heaving it seemed to be rocking the houses to and fro. Then people awoke as their windows rattled, as their beds swayed, and as the light article which mounted their mud-splashes fell to the floor.

There was a grand rush to the windows and heads hung out, with alarm depicted upon it, the countenances which distinguished them, other people found their way in the middle of the streets, where they felt somewhat more secure until the thing was over.

A second shock was felt shortly after, but there are no two people who agree as to the length of time which elapsed between the two. It was not very violent, the more especially as compared with the former quake; its force, however, was sufficient to make the still waking people feel the tremulous motion of their beds.

The accompaniment of the shocks can be placed in but one aspect of resemblance to other noises. There was a great rumble, like the passage of a heavy vehicle over our pavements, while the shock itself may be aptly likened to the effect produced by the working of a steam engine, which, after laboring to pass the center, lets itself gently down.

It is plain that the depositor thus farishes the broker with capital on which it is not forbidden by the law of the land. They may money by the operation, but they do it to the ruin of the business community. They compel the banks to contract their issue, which at once effects the ruin of the business men who have depended upon them for capital.

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